

**Alliance Point 2:** Reduce the production and distribution of illegal drugs in both countries, particularly marijuana, methamphetamines, cocaine, and heroin.

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>2.1. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will share information on their experiences in eradication techniques and equipment used, administrative guidelines, use of intelligence to plan operations, and any problems encountered in eradication programs.</p>	<p>The preliminary view of U.S. and Mexican officials is that, while there are some similarities between drug eradication techniques, the situations are not identical in both countries.</p> <p>Mexican officials visited the U.S. (Oklahoma) for a demonstration of a specialized rotary-wing spray boom assembly.</p> <p>Likewise, U.S. officials visited Mexico to view operations of the "Permanent Campaign."</p>	<p>Establishment of an effective, ongoing system of information exchanges on eradication program techniques and experiences, including the use of intelligence to support operations.</p>	<p>Establishment of periodic binational meetings to share information regarding eradication of illicit crops and destruction of labs.</p> <p>Increase in the amount of information exchanged and the frequency of such exchanges.</p> <p>Evaluation of the frequency, completeness, timeliness, and usefulness of reciprocal exchanges of information.</p> <p>Usefulness and appropriateness of the exchanges and any assistance provided.</p> <p>Contributions to strengthening of institutional capabilities to combat labs and drug cultivation.</p>	<p>Numerous meetings have been held between officials of both countries (Senior Law Enforcement Plenary, HLCG, Binational Commission, and Chemical Control Working Group), dealing with issues related to the exchange of information on eradication campaigns in the U.S. and Mexico. Technical and research issues have been covered, regarding the cultivation of marihuana and poppy, as well as the detection of illicit crops, including field visits. To increase technical exchange in eradication operations, both governments will continue to work on a formal mechanism in this sense.</p> <p>In June 1999, the Head of Operations at the DEA provided the Binational Commission with a report on eradication efforts in the U.S.</p>

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2.1 (Con't)		Hold bilateral technical consultations to discuss and analyze eradication and lab-related issues and programs, new techniques, herbicides, logistical support and transportation, safety issues.		<p>Consultations held during 1998 and 1999 allowed for the identification of specific areas of collaboration for illicit crop control, especially strategic information exchange, crop detection, and technical support for scientific research. There have been visits to operational bases to observe the destruction of marijuana crops, and to observe poppy in various stages of development, and to observe plantings of marijuana mixed together with legal crops.</p> <p>Initiated an exchange of scientific information regarding illicit crops of marijuana and poppy. In 1999, authorities of DEA, NAS, SEDENA, and FEADS discussed the development of a bilateral cooperation project for obtaining information on opium production. Contacts for the development of scientific investigations - such as the poppy project described above - demonstrated the potential for developing non-operational technical collaboration projects for drug control.</p>

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2.1 (Con't)				<p>Both governments will maintain consultations to develop an agenda for specific collaboration on strategic information exchange (production techniques) and scientific cooperation.</p> <p>During this time, a computerized information exchange program among different agencies in both countries was developed, to facilitate the exchange of relevant information.</p> <p>Mexico and the U.S. have carried out consultations to evaluate specific support and assistance programs in research and eradication.</p>

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<p>2.1.1 Both governments will establish a quarterly system to exchange information regarding the results of eradication, laboratory destruction, and drug seizure campaigns in both countries.</p>	<p>Mexico has regularly (monthly) informed the U.S. of its progress in eradication, including statistical information on hectares eradicated and drug crops seized.</p> <p>The U.S. has informed Mexico of its progress in eradication on an ad hoc basis.</p>	<p>Beginning in Calendar Year 1999, the U.S. will institute a system involving written quarterly reports on eradication, lab destruction and seizures by federal agencies.</p> <p>U.S. and Mexican officials will meet to exchange their written reports taking care to ensure that each of their reports are tailored to capture the kind and quality of information that will be useful to the other, including national level statistical results.</p>	<p>Development of a bilateral program for exchanging data.</p> <p>Development of an agreed-upon format for statistical reporting that includes relevant data such as number and type of drug plant eradicated, size of cultivation's, number/type of lab seized, quantity and type of drug seized/destroyed.</p> <p>Refined U.S. mechanism to collect federal data nationwide.</p> <p>Evaluation of the frequency, completeness, timeliness, and usefulness of reciprocal exchanges of information.</p>	<p>DEA will provide a quarterly report to ONDCP on the U.S. Cannabis Eradication Program for transmission to Mexico. First report was delivered following compilation of 4<sup>th</sup> quarter FY 1999 statistics.</p> <p>The GOM will provide periodic and updated reports on eradication activities, which have been exchanged with the U.S. in regular meetings of high level officials. The GOM eradicated 23,928.3 hectares of marijuana and 17,449.1 hectares of poppy during 1998, and 16,429.09 hectares of marijuana and 10,517.11 hectares of poppy were eradicated between January and August, 1999.</p> <p>The U.S. reported eradication of the following in 1998: 2.82 million plants cultivated outdoors; 232,839 plants cultivated indoors; and 132 million "ditchweed" plants.</p>

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2.1.1 (Con't)		<p>Development and collection of written and verbal quarterly reports on these statistical indicators.</p> <p>Development of a bilateral program for exchanging data.</p>		<p>The U.S. seized 5,111 clandestine labs in Calendar Year 1998, with DEA accounting for 1,623 labs, and state and local efforts responsible for 3,488 labs. Of that total, over 98% were involved in the production of methamphetamine. The labs seized by DEA had a production capacity of 2,135 lbs. of methamphetamine.</p> <p>During 1998, Mexico destroyed 7 clandestine labs and 14 from January to June 1999.</p> <p>Both countries will continue to work on a formal, systematic and bilateral mechanism for the exchange of eradication statistics in their respective countries.</p> <p>See previous target.</p>

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<p>2.1.2 Both governments will study methods used in both countries to estimate illicit crops, including the exchange of technical information and methodology.</p> <p>2.1.2 (Cont.)</p>	<p>Up until now, no systematic information exchange has been established on methodologies for estimating illicit drug cultivation.</p> <p>The U.S. has provided annual briefings on its methodology for estimating illicit drug crop cultivation outside the U.S. and reports publicly - via the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee (NNICC) report - on its domestic methodology.</p> <p>While both countries have information on national cultivation levels, neither conducts a comprehensive/scientific, national cultivation survey.</p>	<p>Reciprocal exchange of information regarding methods for estimating crops, including technical information and a detailed explanation on the methodologies used.</p> <p>Identify similarities and differences in the methodology (ies) used by each country.</p>	<p>Development of studies on reliable methods for illicit crop estimation, including technical and methodological information.</p> <p>Evaluation of the various methods in terms of accuracy, utility, applicability in different situations and crops.</p> <p>Determination of whether these evaluations are useful in planning eradication campaigns and contributing to the reduction of drug cultivation and production in their respective territories.</p>	<p>Mexico is reviewing the methodology used for gathering information on drug crops, including productivity, for supporting eradication campaigns.</p> <p>Both countries have exchanged some technical data regarding their methodologies for estimating illicit crops in their territories.</p> <p>Both governments consulted on reliable methods to estimate illicit crops in January and April 1999. The governments also considered improved methods for information exchange. They also held eradication planning meetings July 19-20 1999.</p> <p>The USG and GOM agreed to conduct a joint yield survey for</p>

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		Explore feasibility of developing a common approach to measuring illicit crop cultivation and destruction.		<p>opium poppy in Mexico. Planning is underway to conduct a scientific survey of opium yield/hectare in Sonora and Guerrero this fall, with a full exchange of data and methodology.</p> <p>In April 1999 at a meeting attended by Mexican and U.S. officials, experts of both countries shared their expertise regarding the methodologies each country used to estimate poppy and marijuana production in 1998.</p> <p>On the basis of that technical exchange, both countries will be able to explore consultations regarding the methodology used to estimate areas under cultivation in each country.</p> <p>GOM provided monthly reports of seizure and eradication.</p>

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<p>2.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will evaluate programs for the acquisition/transfer of eradication equipment with a view to strengthening the capability of agencies responsible for eradication with due regard for their technical requirements.</p>	<p>During 1996 and 1997, the U.S. provided Mexico 73 transport helicopters, many of which were dedicated to eradication.</p>	<p>Seek to improve the efficiency and air-readiness of the aviation-related programs now underway.</p>	<p>The governments will consider the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Frequency of consultations on aspects related with acquisition/transfer programs.</li> <li>-Participation of both parties in the program's design, in case that the consultations derive in their development.</li> <li>-The object (material and /or equipment) of this transfer, will have to fulfill the real requirements of the agencies.</li> <li>-Number of acquisition/transfer programs accomplished.</li> <li>-Sufficiency, quality, operability and useful life of the equipment transferred.</li> <li>-Impact of the acquisition/transfer programs in the strengthening of the institutional capabilities to eradicate illicit plantations and destroy laboratories will be evaluated.</li> </ul> <p>Increase of program effectiveness.</p> <p>Increase in the operational readiness of the transferred equipment.</p>	<p>Mexico (PGR) announced the acquisition of 24 Bell type helicopters with eradication spraying equipment. Likewise, (SEDENA) received 45 CESSNA-182 aircraft out of the 73 to be delivered.</p> <p>The Government of Mexico determined that its operational capacities had increased and therefore returned the 73 UH-1H helicopters assigned to SEDENA.</p>

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<p>2.3. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will promote the development of programs to prevent the cultivation and production of illicit drugs in communities where such activities can occur.</p>	<p><u>Mexico</u> On a permanent basis, and in the framework of Mexico's integral development programs, the Mexican Government carries out actions focused on areas susceptible to production.</p> <p>The U.S. conducts eradication in nearly all 50 states. It is largely seasonal (most areas can only produce one crop per season), except where traffickers use greenhouses or other in-door growing facilities.</p>	<p>Study approaches to preventing drug production and cultivation, highlighting those that have been successful.</p> <p>Identify potential strategies for preventing cultivation, e.g., community mobilization and education, economic development or revitalization.</p>	<p>Identification of strategies to prevent or deter drug cultivation in susceptible areas.</p> <p>Analysis of viable alternative economic projects that could have a real impact.</p>	<p>In the framework of its social development policy, the Government of Mexico has adopted a comprehensive preventive focus against drug cultivation. It is within this context that Mexico's "Program for Promoting Social Development and Limiting the Growth of the Production of Narcotics in Risk Zones and Priority Regions" operates. In 1998 the Secretariats of Social Development (SEDESOL), Agriculture and Stockbreeding (SAGAR), Natural Resources and Fishing (SEMARNAP), Communications and</p>
<p>2.3. (Con't)</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u></p>		<p>Strategies would be evaluated in</p>	<p>Transportation (SCT), and Agricultural Reforms (SRA), adopted The Guidelines for Collaboration based on the following premises: concentration of resources, interagency coordination in the three governmental levels, and community participation. Within this general scheme, 91 priority regions were identified towards which the different development programs have been focused on.</p> <p>In 1999, the Secretariats for</p>

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<p>2.4. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will seek to compile a better information base on organizations and individuals engaged in drug crop cultivation and refining of these illicit products.</p> <p>2.4 (Cont.)</p>	<p>Crops are forcibly destroyed and lands where they are grown are subject to forfeiture. This has led to ongoing problems of drug crop cultivation on public lands (e.g., in remote forests).</p> <p>Mexico maintains a database on apprehensions related to drug crimes, which is operated by FEADS and through CENDRO.</p> <p>U.S. maintains a federal-level database operated by the Department of Justice. US agencies maintain several different databases on criminals and criminal organizations. The US shares information on fugitives with partner nations, Interpol and other international law enforcement agencies / entities.</p>	<p>Subject to the availability of funds, implement the strategy determined to be most effective.</p> <p>The countries should review and, as appropriate, revise and update the Bi-national Drug Threat Assessment. The report should include specific groups or trends (e.g., profiles of individuals becoming involved in drug production or cultivation).</p>	<p>terms of their viability, cost, availability of resources, and consistency with other (existing) development programs.</p> <p>Degree to which drug prevention programs fit into or complement an integrated rural development strategy.</p> <p>Degree to which drug production and cultivation is reduced.</p> <p>Effective operation of national databases containing information regarding individuals and organizations involved in drug cultivation and refining.</p> <p>Program should be evaluated according to the quality, currency, usefulness, and reliability of each national database.</p> <p>Cooperation in updating the Bi-national Drug Threat</p>	<p>Health, Education, and Commerce and Industrial Development joined this coordination structure.</p> <p>Within the U.S., no new strategies to prevent or deter drug cultivation in susceptible areas have been identified. However, existing crop eradication programs in both countries continue.</p> <p>See previous Target.</p> <p>The PGR carries out investigations against the main criminal organizations dedicated to the cultivation of drugs. It also keeps updated data bases on individuals and criminal organizations involved in drug cultivation and trafficking, including among other data: personal information, criminal characteristics, methods of operation, assets and resources.</p> <p>Within the framework of the National System of Public</p>

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	<p>The US-Mexico Drug Threat Assessment provides a preliminary baseline of information in this area.</p>		<p>Assessment.</p>	<p>Security, a national data base which includes information from the PGR and all Mexican States is in the process of being integrated and consolidated. Meanwhile, Federal and State authorities exchange information on a regular basis.</p> <p>Mexico has kept an updated analysis of recent drug cultivation tendencies in the country, in order to identify new trends, and if necessary make adjustments to the Eradication Master Plan.</p> <p>DEA conducts investigations of major organizations and maintains updated information in a database.</p> <p>In general terms, the Drug Threat Assessment, published in May 1997, keeps a current analysis of the drug production problem in both countries. Both governments agreed to update the Binational Drug Threat Assessment in the first half of the year 2000.</p>

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